

# The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, JULY 22. 1737.

910 647.

Memoirs of WILLIAM CECIL Lord BURGHLEY,  
Lord High Treasurer of England, &c.



As the single Abilities of this Great Man, would have been sufficient to have adorned the Titles he transmitted to his Posterity; so his own Descent would have well warranted the Honours conferred upon him, if his shining Virtues and great Services had not, by their extraordinary Splendor, swallowed that Reputation he might otherwise have derived from his Ancestors: Vespasian, the famous Antiquary, in a certain Work of his, informs us, that he found very probable Reasons to induce his Belief, that the Family of the Cecils were descended from the Roman Cecillii: (a) But without ascending so high, we may content ourselves with that Account of this Family which never yet was doubted. Their ancient Name was Sitsit; their Seat in Monmouthshire, and their Descent from Robert Sitsit, who in the Reign of William Rufus, assisted Robert Fitz Hamond in the Conquest of Glamorganshire. (b) In process of Time, this Surname was chang'd into Seyssit, and from thence, as I suppose, into Cecil: Yet it is said, that there is still in Monmouthshire, a Family remaining of the old Surname of Sitsit. David Cecil, the Treasurer's Grandfather, was High Sheriff of the County of Northampton for two Years in the 23d, 24th, and 25th of Henry VIII. (c) Richard Cecil, Esq; his Father, was Master of the Robes to the same Prince: He married Jane Hekington, Daughter and Heiress of William Hekington of Bourn, in the County of Lincoln, Esq; by whom he had the Manor of Burghley, worth at that Time about 200l. per Ann (d) William Cecil, of whom I write, was born at his Grandfather's House at Bourn, the 13th of September 1520 (e) His Father sent him first for Education to Grantham School, from whence after some Time, he was removed to a School at Stamford. At 14 Years of Age he went to Cambridge, and became a Student there in St. John's College. From his first coming to that University, he drew upon him the Eyes of all the true Lovers of Learning. He hired the Bellingier of the College to call him up at 4 o'Clock, studying with such Assiduity, that with much Sitting a Humour fell into his Legs, which created him much Pain and Trouble, tho' he would not suffer it to interrupt his Studies. At Sixteen, he read a publick Lecture, and before he was Nineteen, he read the Greek Lecture, not for the sake of any Pension, but as a Gentleman for his Exercise, to the great Content and Honour of the University; where he continued till he had perfected his Studies; and was then, by his Father, sent for to London, and in the Year 1541 placed at Gray's-Inn, that he might acquire some Insight into the Laws of the Realm. (f)

It was towards the latter End of Henry VIII's Reign, that this young Gentleman, by an Accident, was admitted to that Prince's Presence and Favour. The King having had much Trouble with the Irish Chiefs, conceived that it would be more for his Interest to gratify their Ambition with high Titles, than to be continually sending over Forces to reduce them. He therefore changed his old Stile of Lord, and took the Title of King of Ireland: In Consequence of which, when the Irish well understood his Meaning, many of their Chiefs came over, appeared at Court, were well received, and returned with signal Marks of Royal Favour; particularly O'Brien, who was created Earl of Thomond, and Mac-William A Burgb Earl of Clanrickard, on its being blaz'd Abroad, that O'Neil, who first came over, on his making great Professions of Loyalty, had been created Earl of Tir-Den. (g) This O'Neil had with him a couple of

Chaplains, who were violently attached to the Court and Church of Rome; with these Chaplains Mr. William Cecil, coming to see his Father at Court, fell by chance into Discourse, and at last being attacked by them, he argued in Latin with such Strength of Judgment, and Fluency of Language, that the Priests not being able to answer him, withdrew in a Passion. This being told the King, he presently called for young Mr. Cecil, and having conversed with him for some time, willed his Father, says my Author, to find out a Suit for him. (h) Accordingly Mr. Richard Cecil asked for him the Reversion of the Office of Custos Brevium, which was granted him, tho' it did not come into his Possession till many Years afterwards. (i)

His Introduction to Court, seems to have spoiled Mr. Cecil for a Lawyer, and to have given his Head quite another Turn; for the same Year he married Mary Daughter of Sir John Cheeke, Kt. a Gentleman of great Worth and Learning, who was afterwards Preceptor to King Edward VI. She lived with him little more than a Year; and in 1545 he married Mildred Daughter of Sir Anthony Cook, who was also School-Master to King Edward VI. a Gentleman no less remarkable for his own Worth and Learning, than for his Happiness in having Six Daughters, all Women of such excellent Characters, as married them into the first Families in the Kingdom. This Wife of Mr. Cecil was of so mild a Temper, that she never alter'd the Tone of her Voice; so Learned, that she translated a Treatise of St. Chrysostome out of Greek, and so prudent, that she drew the Respect of the World, while her Husband was only a private Gentleman, and was universally admired and belov'd, when his high Dignities had raised him many Enemies. (k) The Earl of Hertford, Uncle to Prince Edward, was his Patron; being led thereto by his polite Behaviour and great Wisdom: His Friendship, however, did not procure Mr. Cecil any publick Employment in this Reign, tho' in that succeeding, it was of great Use to him.

IN 1547, which was the First of Edward VI. Mr. Cecil came into Possession of the Office of Custos Brevium, which brought him in about 240l. per Ann (l) The same Year he was, by his kind Lord, the Duke of Somerset, made Master of his Requests; a new Title, and a new Office, devised by the Lord Protector, to ease himself of that heavy Burthen which his high Dignity and chief Place in the Administration had brought upon him. (m) It was a strong Testimony of his great Confidence in the Gentleman on whom he confer'd it, since he thereby put it in his Power to derive either much good or much Evil to himself. When the Duke march'd with a great Army into Scotland, Mr. Cecil attended him, and was present at the Battle of Musselborough Field, where he narrowly escap'd with his Life; a Gentleman who out of Kindness push'd him out of the Level of a Cannon, having his Arm shatter'd to Pieces as he withdrew it. (n) On his Return, he grew so much into the Favour of the young King, that in the Month of September 1548, he was promoted to be Secretary. (o) Soon after, he felt for a time a Change of Fortune: The Enemies of the Duke of Somerset having conspir'd his Ruin, assembled together in London, the King, with the Lord Protector, being then at Hampton Court. They who thus assembled were all Privy Counsellors; and therefore the King sent Sir William Petre to know the Reason of their Meeting; him they kept, and the Lieutenant of the Tower of London declaring for them, the Duke of Somerset fell into great Fear, and began to think of submitting to an Arbitration, which so discourag'd the Privy Counsellors who yet remain'd with him, that Five of them left him, and repair'd to London. The Counsellors at London publish'd a Manifesto, wherein they express'd a great deal of Duty to the King, and pretended they took Arms only to deliver him out of the

Hands of the Duke of Somerset, whom they loudly charg'd with Male-Administration. They foresaw that they should shortly have all Things in their Power; and therefore they immediately sent their Agents to Windsor, whither the King was remov'd, with Orders to see the Duke of Somerset arrested, and his Friends also taken into Custody, viz. Secretary Smith, Sir Michael Stanhope, Sir John Thynn, Edward Wolfe, and William Cecil (p). From hence it appears, that this last-mention'd Gentleman adher'd firmly to his Patron; and as he rose by, so he fell with him. For tho' Rapin, and other Historians say, that he only escap'd Imprisonment, yet it is certain that they are mistaken; for we find it enter'd in Lord Burghley's Diary, Mensis Novembris 1548. Evi sui in Turre. He also lost the Secretary's Place; and tho' he had many Friends among the contrary Party, was for the present in Disgrace. The Cause of this has not, I think, been very clearly explain'd by any of our Historians; and therefore, I conceive, I shall do the Publick a Pleasure in setting it in its true Light. It was one of the Articles in Charge against the Duke of Somerset, that he had set up a Court of Requests in his own House, which was construed into a Crime, because he therein heard poor Men's Causes, or sent them with his Letters Recommendatory to Chancery, filed, by these sage Politicians altering and perverting the Course of Justice. Now as Mr. Cecil had been his Master of Requests, those who made the Deed a Crime, could not help falling on the Instrument as guilty in some Measure, tho' he acted under the Duke's Direction. (q) However, his Moderation in Office, his great Abilities in Matters of State, and the King's Personal Affection for him, wrought so powerfully, that in about Three Months he was discharg'd from his Imprisonment. Afterwards, viz. in the Year 1550, on the Resignation of Dr. Wotton, he was again made Secretary, and knighted. (r)

THE rest of King Edward's short Reign was a Time of Confusion; Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, aiming not only at the Management of the King and Kingdom, but seeking also to transfer it to his own Family, to the Prejudice of the King's Sisters Mary and Elizabeth. The Duke of Somerset was still in great Credit with the King, notwithstanding he had been attainted by Parliament, and had confessed the Crimes laid to his Charge, which he was forced to do, to satisfy the King and his Enemies, and to convince the World; yet it had not any Effect either on the first or the last; for the King call'd him to Council, and the People look'd upon him as a Person deeply and causelessly injur'd. Northumberland perceiving this, began to plot his Destruction, and as he had formerly stript him of his Dignity, resolv'd now to deprive him of Life. In order to effect this, he caus'd such Rumours to be spread abroad as induc'd Somerset to think of providing for his own Safety. The Conversations he had on this Subject with his Friends, were artfully improv'd into a Conspiracy against some of the King's Privy Council, which, by an Act of Henry VIII, had been declared Treason. For this he was apprehended, together with several of his Friends. Sir John Hayward, in his Life of King Edward VI. tells us, that Sir William Cecil gave Evidence against him; which might have thrown some Odium on this great Man's Memory, if Sir John had not told us what the Secretary said, which was no more than this; That the Duke complain'd to him of his Fear that something was brewing against him; to which he answer'd, That if he was innocent, he might trust to that; and if he was otherwise, he could not pity him. (s) Sir John says, that the Duke, upon this, defy'd the Secretary by Letters, which agrees little with the Duke's Character, but perfectly well with the Historian's, who writes frequently Things that exist'd no where but in his own Head, and who is seldom pleas'd to quote any Authority for what he writes. It is probable

(a) Reftitution of decay'd Intelligence. London 1628, p. 312.

(b) History of the Conquest of Glamorgan.

(c) Peck's Disiderata Curiosa, Vol. I. p. 3.

(d) Camden's Elizabeth, &c.

(e) Burleigh's Diary, MS.

(f) Peck's Disiderata Curiosa, Vol. I. p. 5.

(g) Herbert's Life of Henry VIII. p. 230.

(h) Peck's Disiderata Curiosa, p. 9.

(i) Burleigh's Diary, MS.

(k) Camden, Dugdale, &c.

(l) Burleigh's Diary, MS.

(m) Camden's Elizabeth.

(n) Peck's Disiderata Curiosa, p. 8.

(o) Burleigh's Diary, MS.

(p) Burnet's History of the Reformation, Tom. II. p. 138. Rapin, Vol. II. p. 18. Hayward's Hist. E. VI.

(q) Burnet, Rapin, Hayward, Strype's Mem. T. II. p. 230.

(r) Burleigh's Diary, MS.

(s) Hayward's History of Edward VI. p. 320, Kennet's Collection, Vol. II.





that Sir William Cecil was very cautious in these perilous Times; but that he was either false to the Duke of Somerset, or attach'd to the Duke of Northumberland, is inconsistent with his Character, and the best Memoirs we have of King Edward's Reign.

[ To be continued next Friday. ]

## COUNTRY NEWS.

Canterbury, July 20. On Sunday Morning the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury preach'd at this Cathedral.

His Lordship invited the Mayor of this City, the Recorder, the Aldermen, with other Gentlemen, to Dinner with him the same Day; and they were receiv'd in a very affable and courteous Manner, and elegantly entertain'd at the House of the Rev. Dr. Wilkins.

On Monday his Grace gave a very learned Charge to his Clergy in St. Margaret's Church; and entertain'd them afterwards with a very handsome Dinner at the Fountain.

There were Confirmations on Sunday and Monday in the Afternoons, his Lordship being assisted by the Bishop of Bristol; and such Numbers were confirm'd, that it occasion'd vast Thronging in the Cathedral of all Sorts of People.

On Wednesday last, between 12 and 1 at Noon, William Wilmhurst of Cranbrook, a Child about four Years and an half old, fell into a deep, nasty Pit near that Town (commonly call'd the Black Pit;) when Mr. Jennings, a Mercer, going to his Garden, and seeing the Child in the Pit, jump'd in, and sav'd the Child.

## HOME PORTS.

F Dover, July 20. Arrived the Minney, Eaves, from the Straights.

Deal, July 20. Wind N. Came down and failed, the William and Mary, Hilton, for Port Louis; the Ruxley, Phillips, for Leghorn; and the Don Francisco, Salter, for Lisbon. Arrived the John and Constant, Curling, from Maryland; the William, Carter, from Holland for Philadelphia.

Gravesend, July 20. Arrived the Upnor Castle, Russel, from Petersburg; the Prince of Orange, Dullin, from Rotterdam; the William and Mary, Bushell, from Guernsey; the Livonia, Germain, from Maryland; the Argyle, Nicholson, from South Carolina; and the Tigris, Petre, from Smyrna and Leghorn.

## LONDON.

The Thomas, Capt. Luckes, was lately lost on a Rock going into Cadiz.

Last Monday Night the Lady of Paulet St. John, Esq; Member of Parliament for Winchester, was brought to Bed of a Son at his Seat at Dogmersfield in Hampshire. She was Relict of Sir Haswell Tynte, Bart.

A few Days since died at his Seat of Temple Dingley in Hertfordshire, Benedict Ithell, Esq; formerly Deputy Paymaster of Chelsea College.

This Day will be held a Court of Aldermen, when Sir John Eyles, Bart. Alderman of Vintry Ward, will declare his Resignation of the said Ward, and his Acceptance of Bridge Ward Without, in the room of Sir Gerard Conyers, deceased.

And To-morrow Morning will be held a Wardmote at Cutlers-Hall in Cloak-Lane for the Election of an Alderman for Vintry Ward, when Sir William Rouse, Kt. one of the present Sheriffs, will be chosen without Opposition.

This Day John Marlow, Esq; who was last Tuesday elected Sheriff for the City and County of Middlesex, will appear before the said Court with his Compurgators, in order to disqualify himself from holding the said Office.

We hear that Sir John Eyles, Bart. will be unanimously chosen President of St. Thomas's Hospital, in the room of Sir Gerard Conyers, deceased; an Honour usually confer'd upon the Senior Alderman of this City.

On Tuesday last, at the Assizes at Hertford, came on before the Lord Chief Baron Reynolds, an Information granted by the Court of King's Bench against two Justices of the Peace for the said County for a Misdemeanor in the Execution of their Office, in illegally and unjustly convicting an Alehouse-keeper, under a Pretence of his having no Licence, and making a false Return of such Conviction; when, after a Tryal, which lasted Seven Hours, the Jury, who were all Gentlemen of the County, found the said Justices guilty of the Charge contain'd in the said Information.

On Monday next the Lord Chief Justice Lee and Mr. Justice Probyn set out for the Norfolk Circuit, the Assizes beginning at Buckingham that Day.

Last Tuesday the Rev. Mr. Taylor, M. A. was inducted into the Rectory of Whitefield, in the County and Diocese of Oxford, to which he was lately presented by John Rudge, Esq; vacant by the Death of the last Incumbent.

On Sunday Morning William Blake, of Chelmsford in the County of Essex, Esq; was married at Colchester to Miss Cox, only Daughter of Samuel Cox, of Colchester, Esq; a very agreeable young Lady, with a plentiful Fortune.

Yesterday was held a General Council at Hampton Court, when the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice Lee was, by his Majesty's Command, sworn one of his most Honourable Privy Council; and he took his Place at the Board accordingly.

Yesterday in the Evening their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales remov'd from Hampton Court to Kew, where they intend to reside till Sunday next.

On Wednesday last Mr. Booth, a Coal-Merchant, going from his House at Maize Pond in Southwark, wark, to Deptford, was attack'd near the said Town by two Foot Pads, who robb'd him of Eight Shillings, and some Halfpence, and made off undiscov'ed.

Yesterday in the Afternoon, a Person who inform'd against a Gin-Seller before Mr. Justice De Veil, was seized by the Mob, and carried down to Westminster Bridge, rolled thro' the Kennels as he was brought along, afterwards thrown into the Thames till he was almost drown'd; then so pelted by the Mob with Dirt in New Palace Yard, and kick'd about, that if some Gentlemen had not rescued him, and dispersed the Mob, he had died in a few Minutes. He is in a fair Way of Recovery, by the Assistance of a Surgeon, and proper Care being taken of him.

Casualties, Christnings, and Burials last Week.

Cut her Throat (being distracted) buried at St. Saviour in Southwark 1. Drowned 5. one buried at St. Olave in Hartstreet, one at St. Botolph without Aldgate, two at St. George in Middlesex, and one at St. Mary at Rotherhith. Excessive Drinking 1. Found dead, buried at St. Mary at Rotherhith 1. Hang'd himself (being lunatick) buried at St. Botolph without Aldgate 1. Overlaid 2.

Christned	Males 176	Buried	Males 249
	Females 125		Females 215
	In all 301		In all 464

Decreased in the Burials this Week 61.

Whereof have died,			
Under 2 Years of Age 185	Forty and Fifty	35	
Between 2 and 5	Fifty and Sixty	29	
Five and Ten	Sixty and Seventy	25	
Ten and Twenty	Seventy and Eighty	11	
Twenty and Thirty	Eighty and Ninety	8	
Thirty and Forty	Ninety and a Hundred	2	

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	5 52	6 17

Bank Stock 143 1-half, 144. India 176. South Sea 102 3-4ths. Old Annuity 109 7-8ths to 110. New ditto, 111 1-half. Three per Cent. 105 1-4th, without the Dividend. Emperor's Loan 112 1-half. Royal Assurance 109 1-4th. London Assurance 14 3-4ths to 7-8ths. African 14. New India Bonds 61. 16 s. Prem. Old ditto 61. 15 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 41. 8 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 31. 7 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 to 5 Prem. English Copper 21. 11 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 8 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3 per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 122. Lottery Tickets 91. 18 s.

A successful Specifick, in the Cure of Convulsive Diseases,

By a CLERGYMAN.

THE Extraordinary Effects of this Medicine, more especially in the Case of Children's Fits, will be attested (if required) by many Persons of Rank and Quality, whose Children have been instantly recovered by it, under the most deplorable Circumstances, and when given over by some of the most eminent Physicians and Apothecaries, in City and Country, and from their repeated Importunities it is that this Medicine is, once more, advertised for publick Good: Its Operation is wonderful, safe, and sure; a small Quantity of it being presently, and with some little Continuance apply'd, according to the printed Directions, surprizingly stops, and cures the most stubborn and dangerous Fits in all Children; the Preservation of some of whose Lives by this Medicine, hath been known to be of very valuable Consequence to those Families to which they belong: Its Success is likewise remarkably certain upon Grown Persons, even in the most inveterate Epilepsies, if taken with those previous Evacuations, as directed in the Method of Cure.

To be had only at Vizer's Coffee-house, in Earl's Court, in Bow-street, Covent Garden; at Half a Guinea the Bottle, with printed Directions.

For Sale by the Candle, On Friday the 29th of July, 1737, at Lloyd's Coffee House in Lombard-street at 12 o'Clock at Noon,

THE Good Ship PRINCE WILLIAM with 30 Guns, arriv'd from the East-Indies; Square Stern'd, River built, by Messrs. Brondons, then 500 Tons more or less, with proportionable Dimensions, and extremely well found, now lying at the King's Mooring at Deptford,

THOMAS LAWGORTH, late Commande in Chief of the said Ship, and at the Place of Sale.

To be sold by ABRAHAM COLEMAN, Esq; living in Mincing-Lane.

## Just Published,

Curiously printed in Four Volumes in Quarto, adorn'd with large MAPS, and a great Variety of COPPER PLATES, engrav'd by G. VANDERGUCHT.

THE General History of CHINA, CHINESE TARTARY, COREA and THIBET, done from the Celebrated Work of the PERE DU HALD, in which are compriz'd all the Authentick Accounts formerly publish'd by Father LEWIS LE COMTE, and Others, concerning that Empire.

By R. BROOKES, A. M. Rector of Abery in Northamptonshire.

In this Work are included a great many Translations and curious Extracts of Chinese Books upon most of the Arts and Sciences, and an entire Chinese Tragedy, with the entertaining Travels and Adventures of several of the Jesuit Missionaries, and others in those Countries.

Printed by and for John Watts, at the Printing Office in Wild-Court near Lincoln's-Inn Fields: And Sold by the Booksellers both of Town and Country.

N.B. There may now be had, GRATIS, of the Booksellers of London and Westminster, and at the Printing Office in Wild-Court near Lincoln's-Inn Fields, and also of the Booksellers in the Country, A Letter containing a Specimen of the egregious Blunders, Inaccuracies, and false Translations, committed by Mr. Cave's Translators in the HISTORY of CHINA, so far as he has at present publish'd, as well as Instances of their monstrous Ignorance in every Branch of Science.

## This Day is Published,

A New Edition in Two Volumes 12mo. of,

POEMS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS.

By Mr. JOHN GAY.

Printed for H. Lintot, and J. and R. Tonson.

## This Day is Published,

[ Price SIX-PENCE. ]

A SERMON preached to the Societies for Reformation of Manners, at Salters-Hall, on Monday, June 27, 1737.

By DAVID JENNINGS.

Published at their Request.

Printed for John Oswald, at the Rose and Crown in the Poultry.

## To Persons of either Sex

Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, or other NERVOUS DECAYS.

NEVER were NERVOUS DISEASES,

PALSIES, and PARALYTICK Disorders so frequent as of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies been found adequate to those pertinacious Distempers: This occasioned a Physician, who employ'd his Thoughts much concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a Sovereign Elixir, peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palsy, and all other nervous Complaints now reigning, which after he had experienced on vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and always with surprizing Success, even so as infallibly to cure by it the Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Disorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good, that so those labouring under these miserable Ailments, might know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with such Ease and Pleasure (a few Drops or it being a Dose, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almost incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only, demonstrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients soon find all Numbness, Deadness, and Shaking, or Resolution of the Nerves, as well as all convulsive, cramp-like, or painful Contractions of them, vanish and return no more; and that, though these Diseases have been of many Years standing, and whether occasioned by long Illness, fast Living, hard Drinking, or any other Cause; for it performs all that can be wish'd for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, expels Wind, rectifies the Digestion, occasions laudable Chyle, attenuates the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Circulation of 'em thro' the Capillary Vessels, revives and increases the Spirits, warms, comforts, strengthens, and replenishes the Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs restored to their pristine Steadiness and Strength, and the Palsy and all Paralytick Disorders and Nervous Decays suddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themselves, and all about them.

This sovereign and incomparable Elixir is permitted to be sold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross-Keys and Star in Cornhill, near Stock's Market, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with printed Directions.